

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 39.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 10th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c. JOHN MUSHAT. January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McRee, Robert Worke, Esq. Wm. McKnight, Esq. Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq. Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison. J. M.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT. Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30ft

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabaret Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce. M. D.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange. J. MURPHY. 1a27

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, vs. John S. Long. JNO. BEARD, Sen. Sheriff. January 25, 1821.—34ts

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—34

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board. W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership formerly existing under the firm of Wilkinson & Horah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to call on the subscribers, at the dwelling-house of Mr. H. Horah, for the purpose of adjusting the same.

WILKINSON & HORAH.

Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1821.—4w36

N. B. The WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, Silversmithing, Gilding, and Jewelry Manufacturing, will be hereafter conducted by C. WILKINSON, at or near the former place, as soon as a building shall be erected for the purpose, which will be in a few weeks; and until that time, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, of every description, will be carefully and speedily repaired at a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, nearly opposite the new bank.

The subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for favors already received, and hopes, by assiduous attention, to merit the continuance of a share of their confidence. The subscriber has on hand a supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE, warranted good quality; which he will dispose of on moderate terms. CURTIS WILKINSON.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. 30 E. & B.

To the Public.

ON the night of the 10th inst. I lost my Black Morocco Pocket-Book, with the strap torn off, either at Basil Gaither's Store, or on the road between there and home, containing the following papers, viz.

One note of hand on James Renshaw, for \$120 45, principal; one do. on Willson Niblack, for \$80; one do. on A. Morrow, amount not recollected; one Due Bill on D. McGuire, for \$25; a note on Thomas Morrow, for \$34; with other notes and valuable papers, among which are three notes of hand from myself and Capt. Arthur Morrow, for \$51. There were \$5 70 in cash among the papers. I will give a reasonable reward for my book and papers.

EDWARD BOSWELL.

Rowan County, Feb. 20, 1820.—38 3

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County, November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN,

vs. Original Attachment.

ABNER M'LEOD, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state... Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and reply and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29

A CORV. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821... Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt. ISAAC CRATON, C. M. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. John Phifer vs. the heirs at law of Martha Ross, deceased; petition for partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of Martha Ross reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said court, at Concord, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 45th year of our Independence. 6w37 JOHN TRAVIS, C. C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him. Copy from the minutes. m46 Feb. 2, 1821. R. MARTIN, C. M. C. C.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Mr. Clay, from the joint committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 14th of February, 1821, and the President of the Senate, seated on the right of the Speaker of the House, shall be the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Speaker shall be the presiding officer of the House; that two persons be appointed Tellers on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected, to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Resolved, That, if any objection be made to the votes of Missouri, and the counting or omitting to count which shall not essentially change the result of the election; in that case they shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner:—Were the votes of Missouri to be counted, the result would be, for A. B. for President of the United States, — votes; if not counted for A. B. as President of the United States, — votes; but in either event, A. B. is elected President of the United States: and in the same manner for Vice President.

Mr. Clay offered some remarks explanatory of the considerations which governed the committee in recommending the resolutions which had been reported. As convenience rendered it necessary for the Senate to meet this House here, in its own hall, it was due to that body, by courtesy and propriety, that the President should be invited to preside, he being the officer designated by the Constitution to perform a certain duty appertaining to the occasion which called the two Houses together. As to the second resolution, the state of the votes for President and Vice President was well known, though unofficially, and, as the votes of Missouri could not affect the result, it was considered by the committee, to obviate the unpleasant difficulty which would otherwise arise in the joint meeting, better to provide for the case in the manner proposed. This course was deemed by the committee the most expedient, under all the circumstances, and he hoped the House would adopt it, the more especially as the Senate had already concurred in it.

The question was then taken on the resolutions, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clay, it was then ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that this House, on its part, concurs in the report of the joint committee, and is now prepared to proceed, with the Senate, in the performance of its constitutional duty.

[Messrs. Clay, Sergeant, and Van Rensselaer, were the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to act with the committee of the Senate, in considering the proper mode of proceeding in regard to counting out the Electoral Votes.]

On motion of Mr. Clay, and by general consent, it was determined that the members of this House should receive the Senate, on their entrance into the House, standing and uncovered. In the same manner, it was determined that a sufficient number of the seats on the right hand of the chair should be set apart for the Senators.

Mr. Clay moved that a committee of two members be appointed to receive the Senate, and conduct the President of the Senate to the chair, and the members to the seats assigned to them.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, declared his opposition to this course. It had never heretofore been done. It had been usual for the Speaker of the House to receive the President of the Senate, and invite him to a seat beside him; and he saw no reason, at this time, for the proposed innovation.

Mr. Clay said it was true it never had been done before; but having, whilst he had the honor to preside over this House, witnessed the embarrassment occasioned by the want of such a regulation, he now thought it would be proper to adopt it.

The motion of Mr. Clay was then agreed to without a division, though not without negative votes.

Mr. Nelson remarked, in an under tone, that he wished he had required the Yeas and Nays on it.

Soon after, the SENATE came into the Hall, preceded by its President, and attended by its Secretary and Sergeant at Arms; and the President was conducted to the Speaker's Chair, the Speaker occupying a chair at his left hand. The President of the Senate then delivered the votes of the states, in the following order, to the committee for counting the votes, (Mr. Barbour of the Senate, and Messrs. Smith of Md. and Sergeant, of this House)—and the official authentications, &c. were each of them twice read in an audible tone, and the votes recorded by the Secretary of the Senate and by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as follows:

STATES.	For President.		For Vice President.	
	James Monroe.		D. D. Tompkins.	
New-Hampshire	7		7	
Massachusetts	15		7	
Rhode-Island	4		4	
Connecticut	9		9	
Vermont	8		8	
New-York	29		29	
New-Jersey	8		8	
Pennsylvania	24		24	
Delaware	4			
Maryland	11		10	
Virginia	25		25	
North-Carolina	15		15	
South-Carolina	11		11	
Georgia	8		8	
Kentucky	12		12	
Tennessee	7		7	
Ohio	8		8	
Louisiana	3		3	
Mississippi	2		2	
Indiana	3		3	
Illinois	3		3	
Alabama	3		3	
Maine	9		9	

The scattering votes were as follows; for President, in New-Hampshire, there was for John Quincy Adams, one vote. For Vice President, there was, in New-Hampshire, for Richard Rush, one vote; in Massachusetts, for Richard Stockton, eight votes; in Delaware, for Daniel Rodney, four votes; in Maryland, for Robert Goodloe Harper, one vote.

The process of this ceremony was very tedious, from the length of the verifications, proclamations, &c. and the house did not arrive at this stage of it till after 4 o'clock.

When the votes of the Electors for Missouri were announced by the President of the Senate, and handed to the tellers,

Mr. LIVERMORE, of New Hampshire, rose, and said—Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, I object to receiving any votes for President and Vice President from Missouri, because Missouri is not a state of this Union. This objection, he presumed, would be recorded on the Journal of the House.

On motion of a Senator, the SENATE withdrew to its apartment.

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, then rose and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Missouri is one of the states of this Union, and her votes for President and Vice President of these United States ought to be received and counted.

Mr. F. said, he believed, that gentlemen must now begin to see the precipice to which the decisions of this house in respect to Missouri had brought them. He was, as every member must be, tired of the debate on this subject; but he thought that no one could discharge his duty as he ought without investigating the merits of the question which he had now proposed. He thought it proper, also, that the Yeas and Nays should be recorded on every question connected with this subject. That the votes of states, whose admission into the Union had not been declared previous to the votes being given in, had heretofore been received for President and Vice President, he believed the gentleman from N. Hampshire would not deny. If such a course had been right heretofore, he did not see why an objection should now be made. If innovations on established usage were to be justified by their novelty, then indeed all disquisitions on the subject were vain. But the time was, when members from new states were admitted to their seats in this house, without the previous passage of a declaratory resolution. That there was a law on the statute book that any territory having a population of sixty thousand souls might form a constitution and state government, and be admitted into the Union, no one would deny. Wherever we turn our eyes, said Mr. F. and observe the progress of the government, until the present time, the states have been admitted upon this principle, until in the present case; and in this case, at the last session, a compromise, as it was thought and called, was entered into. Mr. F. hesitated to express in terms all that he thought on this subject; but he would say, if he had voted for that law at the last session, and opposed now those principles which would naturally grow out of it, he should have said to himself, when he had done so, that he had done in his life one act which he thought dishonorable. Let us now, said he, have the question fairly at issue. Let us know whether Missouri be a state in the Union or not. If not, let us send her an Ambassador, and treat for her admission into the Union. Sir, we cannot take another step, without hurrying this government into the gulf of destruction. For one, I say, I have gone as far as I can go in the way of compromise—and if there is to be a compromise beyond that point, it must be at the edge of the sword.

Mr. ARCHER, of Md. said, that entertaining the same sentiments as the gentleman from Virginia with respect to the refusal to admit Missouri into the Union, he yet felt himself bound to move, as he now did, to postpone the further consideration of this resolution indefinitely. He was opposed to this house undertaking to proceed in any manner as to the legality or illegality of the Electoral votes. He could recognize no power in the House of Representatives on this subject separate from the Senate. The expressions in the constitution, in regard to the counting of the votes

of Electors, &c. he considered as imperative. All questions arising out of it according to his construction, must be settled in joint meeting of the two houses. He could not agree that this house had a right to determine whether any vote should be received or rejected. What are the words of the constitution? The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Does it not follow, asked Mr. Archer, that the votes must be counted in the presence of the two houses? For what purpose do they assemble together, unless it be to determine on the legality of the votes? If not for this purpose, the joint meeting is for form and show, and nothing else. We must, in my apprehension, determine this question in joint meeting, and in no other way. Entertaining this opinion, he said he should vote for the indefinite postponement of any proposition, the object of which is to determine, in this house, the legality or illegality of any electoral vote. At the last Election of President, an objection was made, by the gentleman who now presides, to receiving the votes of Indiana, because they were given in before the passage of the act declaring her admission into the Union. On that occasion, as now, the Senate retired. I thought then, as now, said Mr. Archer, that they had no right to retire until the question was settled. On that occasion the House determined to postpone indefinitely the objection. The motives which induced that determination were doubtless various; it was my opinion, then, that it was improper to entertain the objection in the House, and I think the same of the present proposition.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, it was not without reluctance that he offered himself to the attention of the house at this time; but he submitted to the very worthy gentleman from Maryland who had just taken his seat, whether the object which he had in view could, according to his own views of propriety, be effectuated by the course which he had recommended to this house. It was no part of his nature, Mr. R. said, nor of his purpose, to dilate to a greater magnitude this exaggerated question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. But the question had now assumed that aspect which, had it depended on him, it should have taken at an earlier period of the session. It was, he said, not only congenial with the principles and practices of our free government, but, unless he was deceived, with the practice of that country from which we have adopted, and wisely adopted, our many institutions, that on any occasion when any person presents himself to a representative body with credentials of title to a seat, he shall take his seat, and perform the functions of a member, until a prior and a better claim shall not only be preferred, but established. It was seen, that but the day before yesterday, the committee of elections of this house came forward with a report, stating that the qualifications and returns of certain members were perfect who have been acting and legislating, and on whose votes the laws of the land have depended, for the last three or four months. Just so it ought to have been with regard to the representative from the State of Missouri. She has now, said Mr. R. presented herself, for the first time, in a visible and tangible shape. She comes into this house, not in *forma pauperis*, but claiming to be one of the co-sovereigns of this confederated government, and presents to you her vote, by receiving or rejecting which the election of your Chief Magistrate will be lawful or unlawful—He did not mean by the vote of Missouri, but by the votes of all the states. Now comes the question, whether we will not merely repel her, but repel her with scorn and contumely. *Cui bono?* And, he might add, *quo warranto?* He should like to hear, he said, from the gentleman from New-Hampshire (Mr. Livermore) where this house gets its authority—he should like to hear some of the learned (or unlearned) sages of the law, with which this house, as well as all our legislative bodies, abounds, shew their authority for refusing to receive the votes from Missouri. Mr. R. said, he went back to first principles. The Electoral Colleges, he said, are as independent of this house, as this house is of them. They had as good a right to pronounce on their qualifications, as this house has of those of its members. Your office, said he, in regard to the electoral votes, is merely ministerial. It is to count the votes, and you undertake to reject votes. To what will this lead? Do you ever expect to see the time when there shall be in the Presidential chair a creature so poor, so imbecile, not only not worthy of being at the head of the nation, but not worthy of being at the head of a petty corporation—do you ever expect to see in that office an animal so poor, as not to have in this house retainers enough to enable him to reject the vote of any state which, being counted, might prevent his continuance, and their continuance, and that of their friends, in office? He spoke not of the present incumbent—he was not so wanting in common decency and decorum as to do so—he spoke in reference not only to what is past, but to that which is prospective, and which every man, who looks the least into futurity, must know will happen, and, in all probability, will very shortly happen. He undertook to say, that, if this house should, by a vote of indefinite postponement—for the form was immaterial—or in any other way, and it would be observed, for the first instance in the person of Missouri, of this much injured, long insulted and trampled-upon member of this confederacy, was this example to be set—if, said he, you do, for the first time, now refuse to receive the votes of a state, it will be created into a precedent, and that in the life-time of some of those who now hear me, for the manufacture of Presidents by this house. The wisest men may make constitutions,

in paper, as they please. What, Mr. R. asked, was the *theory* of this constitution? It is, that this house, except upon a certain contingency, has nothing at all to do with the appointment of President and Vice President of the United States, and, when it does act, must act by states, and by states only can it act on this subject, unless it transcend the limits of the constitution. What, he asked, was to be the *practice* of the constitution, as he now proposed? That an informal meeting of this and the other house is to usurp the initiative, the nominative power, with regard to the two first officers of the government; that they are to wrest from the people of the United States their indefeasible right of telling us whom they wish to exercise the functions of the government, in despite and contempt of their decision. Is there to be no limit to the power of Congress? No mound or barrier to stay their usurpation? Why were the electoral bodies established? The constitution has wisely provided that they shall assemble, each by itself, and not in one great assembly. By this means, assuredly, that system of intrigue which was matured into a science, or rather into an art here, was guarded against. But, Mr. R. ventured to say, that the Electoral College of this much despised Missouri, acting conformably to law, and to the genius and nature of our institutions, if it were composed of but one man, was as independent of this house as this house was of it. If, however, said he, *per fas aut nefas*, the point is to be carried; if the tocsin is to be sounded; if the troops are to be rallied, I leave it for you to decide—there are those who will be willing to take her to their arms. And, in point of mere expediency, he would ask of gentlemen—he put the suggestion in that shape, because he believed they were inaccessible to other considerations—in point of expediency, he asked them, what were they now doing but riveting those ties by which Missouri would, he trusted, for ever be bound to that section of the country by which, with whatever reason, her rights have been supported on this floor? I do look with a sentiment I cannot express, said Mr. R.—I look with a sentiment of pity—and that has been said to be nearly allied to love, as I know it to be allied to a very different emotion—I look with pity on those who believe that, by their feeble efforts in this house, governed by forms and technicalities—your Sergeant at Arms and committees of attendance, and mummeries such as belong to other countries where I have never travelled, and trust in God I never shall—they can stop the growth of the rising Empire in the West. Let gentlemen lay a resolution on the table, let it be engrossed in a fair hand, and do you, Mr. Speaker, sign it, that the waves of the Mississippi shall not seek the Ocean, and then send your Sergeant at Arms to carry it into execution, and see whether you can enforce it with all the force, physical or moral, under your controul. Mr. R. concluded by expressing his hope that the gentleman from Maryland would withdraw his motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. ARCHER of Vir. said he believed it was pretty well ascertained, that he was willing to go as great lengths as any man in this house, to support the rights of Missouri. He regretted that, even in this skirmish, he was obliged to separate himself from those with whom he had acted with so much pleasure and with so much zeal. But he could not maintain, what he should do by voting for the resolution, that Missouri is now a state of this Union. Was it contended, that Congress has not a right to require the submission of the constitution of a new state to its consideration before she becomes a member of the Union? If so, would any man contend, that Congress had not a right to pass, in some shape or other, upon the constitution of any new state? Was there any one of his colleagues who would say, that there was no possible case in which he might not be induced to reject the constitution of Missouri? Suppose the constitution she has offered had been notoriously aristocratical: was there any one of them who would not have given his vote for the exclusion of Missouri from the confederacy? We presumed not. If we were to give his vote for this resolution, Mr. A. said he should contradict all the language he had hitherto held in respect to Missouri; for, if she was a state without the consent of Congress, she had no right to complain of oppression by the refusal of Congress to recognise her. Mr. A. said he should continue to reprobate the odious and foul combination by which Missouri is kept out of the Union; but, should he give a vote for this resolution, he should feel himself precluded from doing so. If, indeed, the case were presented, whether the member from Missouri should be admitted to a seat on this floor, he should give a vote affirmatively; for it would be tantamount to an admission of the state of Missouri into the Union. But, were he to vote for this proposition, he should vote for an evident solecism: it would be saying that, though it has been decided that Missouri shall not be admitted into the Union, yet she shall exercise the highest functions of a member of the confederacy. Mr. A. said he could not hold that language, or present himself in that character. Opposed in general to postponements, he should vote against the proposed postponement, in order to meet the question directly. He had no notion, he added, of the doctrine, which he had heard for the first time to-day, that you may have a problematical or hypothetical election of a President and Vice President. Suppose the result of the election depended on the votes of Missouri, and the same course was to be pursued which was now indicated: the President of the Senate would have to announce that, in one event, we had a President, whilst in another we had not, and the government would be left without a head, and a dissolution of the Union would be the possible immediate consequence. He was a little surpris-

ed, he said, at one ground which had been taken on this occasion: that the house had no power to pass any judgment on any return. He had always thought that, wherever was lodged the power to receive a return, there also was the power to pass a judgment on the validity of that return. Suppose any territory not within the limits of the United States at the time, Florida for example, to send votes here for Electors: was there no authority by which these votes could be rejected? Suppose a state, entitled to 27 votes, should send 37 votes; would any gentleman contend that there was no power in this house to judge of the proper number? Could there ever be a pure election—could it ever be ascertained who was elected, in the event of the establishment of a doctrine of that sort? Mr. A. concluded by declaring his readiness to adopt any measure to bring Missouri, now trampled down by power, into the Union, but he could not vote for this resolution.

Mr. CLAY next obtained the floor, but gave way to allow Mr. Randolph to make an explanation.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, it was highly probable that the few remarks which he had made might give rise to misapprehensions in the minds of other gentlemen, as they had done in the mind of his colleague. He therefore wished to explain. His position, he said, was misunderstood. It had been said, and pertinently said, that Missouri might be admitted into the Union in more ways than one. His position, then, was, that this is the first instance in which Missouri has knocked at the door and demanded her rights. It is now for us, said Mr. R. by permitting her to come in, or rather by refraining from extruding her from this hall, to determine whether she shall now be one of our commonwealths, or, as the fashion is to call it, of our Empire. He had no doubt that Congress might drive Missouri into the wilderness, like another son of Hagar. If we do, said he, we drive her at our own peril. If either of the worthy Senators and Representative from Missouri, whose long forbearance had excited surprise in no man's breast more than in that of his—he did not mean to blame them for pursuing the counsel of cooler heads than his—had presented themselves here, would you (addressing the Speaker) have felt yourself bound to exclude them from the communion with more than papal power—not only from the cup of wine, but from the bread of life itself? Let me tell my friend before me, (Archer) we have not the power which he seems to think we possess: and, if this be a casus omnis in the constitution, I want to know where we acquire the power to supply the defect. You may keep Missouri out of the Union by violence, but here the issue is joined. She comes forward in the person of her Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors, instead of that of her Representative; and she was thus presented in a shape as unquestionable as that of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or the proudest and oldest state in the Union. She comes forward by her attorneys, her electors. Will you deny them admittance? Will you thrust her Electors, and hers only, from this hall? Mr. R. said his friend had not given to this subject the sort of consideration which he knew him to be capable of giving it. I made no objection, to the votes of New Hampshire, Maine, or Vermont: I have had as good a right to object to the votes of New Hampshire, as the gentleman from New Hampshire has to object to the votes of Missouri. Who made thou, Cain, thy brother's keeper? Who put Missouri into custody of the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire? The Electors of Missouri are as much *homines prohi et legales* as the Electors of New Hampshire. This was no skirmish, as it had been called. This was the battle, when Greek meets Greek; it was a conflict not to be decided between the phalanx and the legion, whether the impenetrability of the one or the activity of the other shall prevail. Let us buckle on our armour—let us put aside all this flummery, these metaphysical distinctions, these legal technicalities, these special pleadings, this dry minuteness, this unprofitable drawing of distinctions without difference; let us say now, as we have said on another occasion, we will assert, maintain, and vindicate our rights, or put to every hazard what you pretend to hold in such high estimation. He said he recollected perfectly well, in the celebrated election of Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr—they live, said he, illustrious examples of the merits of their respective partisans—what were we then told? Why, that we must withdraw our opposition, or there would be no election; that a dissolution of the Union impended; that volcanoes began to play; that earthquakes yawned between us—and, recollect, sir, we had a President in the chair who had a majority in this house, small as it was. He treated the idea of giving way with derision and scorn: we said, we will not give way, and you must take the consequences: we appealed to the good sense of the nation—and I do now appeal to this nation, said he, whether this pretended sympathy for the rights of free negroes and mulattoes is to supersede the rights of the free white citizens, of ten times their whole number. They gave way, sir—the sheep is the most timid and helpless of all animals: it retreats before any attack is offered to it. The President of the United States, possesses great powers and highly responsible functions, and should be looked up to with veneration and deference, because he is the chief magistrate of a people, legally appointed by their suffrages. But a President of the United States, appointed by the exclusion of the votes of those who are the same flesh and blood as ourselves—for the people of Missouri are not natives of Missouri, with the exception of a few French and still fewer Spaniards—is no more the chief magistrate of this country, than that thing—that pageant, which

the majorities of the two Houses proposed to set up just twenty years ago—a President made by law—no, by the form and color of law, against the principles of the Constitution, and in violation of the rights of the freemen of this country. Sir, I would not give a button for him. On his personal account, and for his personal qualities, I might treat him with respect as an individual, but as Chief Magistrate of this country, he would be more odious to my judgment than one of the House of Stuart attempting to seat himself on the throne of England, in defiance of the laws of succession and of the opinion of the people. We have, I am afraid, so long basked in the impure atmosphere, not of this house, but of this court, that—

Mr. Clay here claimed the floor, which he had yielded to the gentleman only for the purpose of making an explanation.

Mr. RANDOLPH took his seat, saying that he would give way to the honorable gentleman in every thing but one.

Mr. CLAY said, he really saw no difficulty in this business; and, before he sat down, should make a motion, with a view to put an end to this discussion. The House and the Senate, have, by a conjoint act, this day agreed, that, in the event of an objection being made to the vote of Missouri, her vote should be counted hypothetically; that the whole number should be announced, including the vote of Missouri, and that the number should also be stated as it would be, the vote of Missouri being excluded—and, the result not varying, that it should be declared that, in either case, the person having the largest number of votes was duly elected. The motive which operated on the joint committee, in recommending this course, and on the two houses in adopting it, was to avoid the very difficulty into which the House was about to precipitate itself. It was an effort to provide, by previous arrangement, for that very contingency which has arisen. The moment the objection was made, in that instant the rule adopted this morning took effect. It therefore appeared to him, with very great deference to the course of the presiding officer of the Senate, that he ought to have gone on, and, after the votes had been summed up, to have made the announcement as proposed in the joint resolution adopted this morning.

The two houses ought not, in his opinion, to have separated until they had consummated what had been stipulated for. He was now not willing to take up any proposition on this subject, or any other, however willing he might have been to meet it at any other time. He was opposed to do so, because to do so is a violation of good faith between the two houses, as pledged by the arrangement of this morning. He had not a doubt, he said, that Missouri might be admitted into the Union in a variety of ways, and very possibly, on proper examination, the mode now proposed might be one of them, by the two houses, jointly or separately, giving her the exercise of a right which, as a state, would belong to her. The house, however, as well as the Senate, had virtually determined to get round that question to-day, and to put an end to any controversy which might arise in respect to it, in the manner contemplated by the second resolution passed this morning; he therefore moved that the subject now under consideration be laid on the table, in order to resume the business which had been interrupted by the retirement of the Senate.

Mr. STORRS demanded the reading of the first resolution which passed this house, as compared with that which had passed the Senate.

[Here took place an explanation of a variation, which had taken place in the form of the resolve. As it came from the Senate the President of the Senate was to *preside over the joint meeting*. As reported by the committee on the part of this house the President of the Senate was to *preside over the Senate*, and the *Speaker* was to *preside over the House of Representatives*. This alteration was made, because it was known that the House of Representatives would not have agreed to the other course, and a collision might have arisen between the two houses. It may be added, that the Senate were not aware, when they came into the Hall, of the change of the arrangement, but supposed it to stand, as they had voted it. Their retirement from the Chamber arose from the President of the Senate having learned these facts after he was seated in his place in the Hall. He would otherwise, it is understood, have gone on to proclaim the result, immediately after Mr. Livermore's objection, as prescribed in the resolution.]

Some conversation took place between Messrs. Smith of Md. Clay, Randolph, Nelson, of Va. Foot, and Cobb, as to the state in which matters would be, on the Senate's return. Some of the gentlemen contended that, on the Senate's return, matters would stand just as they did before, and the same difficulty as had already presented itself would again arise. Others contended, and the majority appeared to be with them, that, on the return of the Senate, the President would go on to declare the result, as directed in the second joint resolution of this morning.

Mr. LIVERMORE, in the course of these desultory remarks, took an opportunity to vindicate his conduct in offering the objection to the votes of Missouri. It was a duty necessary to be performed by somebody: having no wish to be forward in the business, he had endeavored to persuade several gentlemen to present it—but, they declining to do so, it had become his duty to do it, and in his opinion he had done it at the proper moment.

The question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to lay Mr. Floyd's resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 103.

On motion of Mr. Clay, it was ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform that be-

dy that the House is now ready to receive the Senate in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of continuing the enumeration of the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President, according to the joint resolutions agreed upon between the two Houses; and that the Clerk go with the said message.

The Clerk accordingly went with the said message; and being returned—
The Senate again appeared, and took seats in the House as before.

The President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, proceeded to open the certificate of the Electors of the State of Missouri, which he delivered to the tellers, by whom it was read, and who registered the same.

And the votes of all the states having been thus counted, registered, and the lists thereof compared, they were delivered to the President of the Senate, by whom they were read, as already published.

The President of the Senate then, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the two Houses, proceeded to announce the state of the votes to the two Houses of Congress, in joint meeting assembled, as follows:

"Were the votes of Missouri to be counted, the result would be—For JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, for President of the United States, 231 votes: if not counted, for JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, 228 votes:—For DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, for Vice President of the United States, 215 votes. But in either event, JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors for President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors for Vice President of the United States."

The President of the Senate had proceeded thus far, or nearly thus far, in the proclamation—when,

Mr. Floyd, of Va. addressed the Chair, and inquired whether the votes of Missouri were or were not counted.

Cries of order! order! were so loud as to drown Mr. Floyd's voice.

[The President of the Senate had hesitated in the proclamation, on Mr. Floyd addressing the chair.]

Mr. Randolph rose, and was addressing the chair, when loud cries of Order! Order! resounded from many voices.

The Speaker pronounced Mr. Randolph to be out of order, and invited him to take his seat.

Mr. Bush demanded that Mr. Randolph should be allowed to proceed, and declared his determination to sustain his right to do so. Mr. B. was also loudly called to order.

Mr. Floyd demanded of the chair, whether he was considered in order or not.

The Speaker determined that he was not in order at this time, the only business being at that present time that prescribed by the rule of this morning.

There was considerable murmuring at this decision; but order was restored; when the President of the Senate concluded his announcement as follows:

"I therefore declare, that JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1821; and that DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for the like term of four years, to commence on the said 4th day of March, 1821."

As the President concluded,

Mr. Randolph addressed the chair; but was required to take his seat.

On motion by a member of the Senate, the Senate retired from the Hall.

After they retired, and the house being called to order,

Mr. Randolph, who had still retained the floor, was heard addressing the chair. He spoke for some time, owing to the confusion in the Hall, without being distinctly heard. He had, he said, seen every election of President of the United States, except that of the present chief magistrate, and he had never before heard any other form of proclamation than that such was the whole number of votes given in; that such a person, A. or B. had so many, and was therefore elected President or Vice President of the United States. On this occasion no such announcement had been made, and the presiding officer might just as well have said that James Claxton or Thomas Dunn was elected President of the United States. Were gentlemen to be put down by clamor and by force here for getting up to assert not only their rights, but the rights of the whole people of the United States? Sir, said he, your election is vitiated: you have flinched from the question: you have attempted to evade the decision of that which was essential to the determination of who is and who is not elected chief magistrate of the United States. Mr. R. concluded his remarks by moving the resolutions published in our last, declaring the election to be illegal, &c.

Whilst Mr. R. was reducing his motion to writing, several gentlemen claimed the floor.

The Speaker determined that Mr. Lathrop was entitled to it; and Mr. L. moved to adjourn.

Mr. Floyd claimed the right of the floor, as rising first, and demanded to be heard.

The Speaker affirmed Mr. Lathrop's right.

Mr. Floyd was about appealing from the decision of the chair, but did not.

Mr. Ringgold having demanded the Yeas and Nays on the question of adjournment, the question was taken accordingly—Yeas 93, Nays 50.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1821.

CONGRESS.

We have occupied a considerable portion of our paper this week in detailing the extraordinary proceedings which took place in the House of Representatives on counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. Their perusal must give pain to every one. The bitter, and even hostile, feelings which they evince, are any thing but favorable to union, peace, and tranquility at home; and the tumult and disorder which characterize them, will give no very favorable opinion abroad,—to Europe,—of the dignity and wisdom of the popular branch of our National Legislature. But they have gone forth to the world; and it is for those who have "fan'd the embers," who have produced this great national excitement, to answer to their consciences and to their country for the shock which the pillars of our safety and independence have received, and for the indignity which has been cast on our republican institutions in the eyes of the world. Their time, however, has now expired; and they will return to their constituents without being able to point out perhaps not one measure called for by the people or the exigencies of the country, which has resulted from the second session of the Sixteenth Congress. They will be permitted, we hope, after this, to "rest from their labors;" and the worst we wish them is, that "their works may not follow them."

BANKRUPT BILL.

A bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, has passed the Senate of the U. States, by a vote of 22 to 19, and been sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. We have not yet learned whether the House acted on it before the close of its late unprofitable session; but we should presume it did not, as the members, from the last accounts, appeared to be in a state of mind very unfavorable for legislating on any measure of public importance.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the details or provisions of this bill to form an opinion; but if the idea we have of it, obtained from the amendments proposed and rejected during its passage, be correct, we think it a partial one, and so much so, as to demand its rejection. We see no reason why the farmer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, are not as much entitled to the benefits of a general bankrupt system as the merchant and broker; the former generally become bankrupt through misfortune, the latter through speculation and extravagance. If a bankrupt bill be passed, let its operations be equal on all classes of the community. It is not only contrary to the genius of our government, but to the constitution, to grant exclusive privileges to any set of men.

Mr. Forsyth, late Minister from the United States to the Court of Madrid, has returned to this country. He left Madrid after the adjournment of the Cortes; but brings nothing of interest not already known, except the information of some important commercial regulations made by the Cortes before their adjournment. These are the establishment of numerous Ports of Deposit in various parts of the Spanish dominions, both in the Peninsula and her South-American possessions, to which all lawful commerce is permitted.

The population of the city of New-York, as ascertained by the census of 1820, amounts to 123,706, of which 10,368 are free blacks, and 518 slaves. The increase, since the census of 1810, is 27,333. Norfolk, Va. contains 8608; 3261 of which are slaves, and 599 free blacks. In 1810, it contained 9193; decrease, 585.

MESSRS. KNIDER & BINGHAM:

You would do us a great favor in publishing the following, if you have room, in your paper.

MEMBERS.

At an election held for the *Dialectical Society*, of Lincolnton, N. C. on Saturday evenings, 17th inst. the following were elected, viz: Rev. J. E. Bell, President; J. T. Alexander, Vice Presd't; I. Gooden, Secretary; J. Dyer, Speaker; J. Jefferys, Treasurer; T. Dews, Censor-Morum.—The society was honored with a lengthy lecture delivered by Dr. Beving, from the first chapter of Genesis: "Let there be light, and there was light."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, FEB. 20.

The Senate of the United States yesterday gave its consent and advice to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1819. It is understood, that the votes against the treaty did not exceed four or five in number.

The completion of this long suspended transaction has afforded us great satisfaction. We felicitate our readers generally, that Florida is now attached to the territory of the Union; and we congratulate our merchants, having claims on Spain, that they are in a fair way to obtain at least a partial indemnification of their losses.

The official publication of the Treaty will, we presume, not be delayed longer than is necessary for the exchange of ratifications. The provisions of the Treaty are so well and generally known, it having been published some

time ago among the documents transmitted to Congress, that we do not think it necessary to anticipate the official publication of it by any detailed account of its contents. We know it gives us Florida, and that it provides for indemnifying our merchants for claims on Spain; these are the main points, and the garb in which these agreeable objects present themselves is not so important.

The officers who have recently arrived in this country from the Constellation frigate, at Rio Janeiro, report, that every civility was extended to Captain Ridgely and the officers of the Constellation by King John; the use of his naval arsenal readily granted for the purpose of repairing, and the Vasco de Gama, 74, given as a receiving ship while the Constellation was overhauling. It is the more proper this should be known, as complaints have been heretofore made of very different deportment towards our vessels of war.

An expedition, consisting of a seventy-four, a frigate, and one or two sloops of war, was fitting out at Rio Janeiro, rumored for the purpose of conveying Don Pedro to Portugal, as Vice Roy of that kingdom.

FOREIGN.

English dates to the 2d Jan. are brought to N. York by the Albion packet-ship. They furnish but little intelligence of interest; and we have room only for the following brief summary.

In England, as a set-off to the Queen's popularity, the loyal were exerting themselves to get up addresses to the King. At Liverpool an attempt of this kind failed, and the meeting was adjourned in an uproar. It is positively announced that Mr. Canning has retired from the Ministry.

The affairs of Naples are drawing to a crisis. King Ferdinand IV. on the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns, has been induced to quit his capital on board an English ship of war, to attend a Congress at Laybach, in Germany—and it is said that this journey is undertaken with the consent of the Neapolitan Parliament. *Query:* Will he be permitted to return, except at the head of the allied army?

A Vienna article of the 14th Dec. states, that as soon as the affairs of Naples shall have been arranged, the Allied Sovereigns will turn their attention to Spain; and in the spring another Congress will be held, at which they will concert means for securing the safety of the existing institutions in Europe.

The London Courier states, that the accounts from different and distant provinces of Spain, seem to indicate the approach of a general convulsion. Hostility to the Constitutional system is avowed, with a daring which the civil authorities, aided by an active military force, find it difficult to restrain.

The recent news of an adjustment at Paris between our Minister and the French government, relative to the tonnage duty, is confirmed by letters—with this difference, that the arrangement agreed upon is subject to the approval of our government. [Pet. Intel.]

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

BOSTON, FEB. 2.

On Tuesday night, about half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick four story house, No. 98, Broad-street, a little north of India wharf; and belonging to Mr. William Welch.

Notwithstanding the best exertions of the assembled citizens, and an abundant supply of water, the fire destroyed all the combustible part of the building, and much of the furniture of the adjoining houses was greatly injured in the hasty removal.

But the destruction of lives rendered this fire more afflicting and calamitous than any perhaps ever before experienced in this town. Six human beings, unconscious of the near approach of death, were, in a few moments, the victims of the flames, and another perished by a fall in attempting to escape, from a window. What remained of the bodies were drawn from the ruins, and have been decently entombed.

The building was occupied as follows: the cellar by Mr. Wood and family—lower story in front by Mr. Thomas Farrell as a shop, who also occupied the second story for boarders—the whole of the third story by Mr. Lawrence Connelly, pen cutter and quill preparer, and contained a large quantity of quills, and some materials for clarifying them; in the back room of whose apartments the fire originated. Mr. C. was absent at the time, and the rooms were locked. The fourth story, back room, was occupied by Patrick P. Jackson painter, and family—the front room by widow Brewer, daughters and grandchildren.

Soon after the alarm was given, a son of Mr. Jackson, about 13 years of age, who was preparing to go to rest, discovering that the fire & smoke had filled the passage way so that he could not effect his escape by the stairs, ran through Mrs. Brewer's room, broke through the window, and by the assistance of Mrs. Taylor, succeeded in getting hold of the spout, situated at the distance of about 2½ feet from the window—by which he descended nearly to the ground, when he was forced from his hold by the descent of Susan Brewer, deceased, who, it is supposed, attempted to descend in the same way. The lad was caught unhurt by several persons standing on the sidewalk—but Miss Brewer was so much injured as to cause her death in a few hours.

THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

The male and female Indians, which have been exhibited in this city for some weeks past, by a Captain Hadlock, it appears were kidnapped; and that they were, when taken, strangers to each other.

Suspicious to this effect have existed for some time; but, from the threats of Capt. Hadlock to take their lives if they divulged the secret, (for it appears they both speak the English language,) it was difficult to obtain any information from them.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq. in order to be convinced as to their real situation, prevailed upon the keeper of the house where they lodged, to visit their room in the night after Capt. Hadlock had gone to bed. He did so; and after a long interview, succeeded in inspiring the Indians with confidence, who related to him the following facts:—

That the man called an Indian Chief by Capt. Hadlock, was out in his canoe fishing on the coast, near Davis's Straits, which was his occupation. That he had been long in the habit of boarding English and American vessels, and had learned the English language. That he was invited alongside of Captain Hadlock's vessel, when

he was immediately taken on board, and put into the hold, and his canoe hoisted on board and concealed.

After this, Captain H. sailed some distance down the coast, and sent five men on shore, and stole the woman and her infant from her father's hut. That when she came on board, it was discovered that she spoke English, and remonstrated, but without effect; and that before she was awed into silence, the captain knocked her down on the deck, and ultimately put her into confinement.—The man also states, that the dress of seal skins with which they are now clad, is not the dress they wear in the country of their nativity, but was made on board for the purpose of imposing them upon the public as natives of some other part of the coast.

This information obtained, Mr. Tallmadge made his honor the Mayor acquainted with the facts, who immediately, by habeas corpus, ordered the captain and Indians to be brought before him at the City Hall, where a full examination took place on Tuesday, in the presence of the Recorder. All the above facts being fully confirmed, the Mayor issued two writs against Capt. Hadlock, for the false imprisonment of the two persons. His honor then offered to take bail of two thousand dollars on each writ, which Capt. H. being unable to give, he was sent to prison to await the result.

We are glad to be able to state, that although this man and woman have been shut up together, they have conducted towards each other as perfect strangers, and that no improper familiarity has taken place between them.

On turning to our files, we find that Captain Hadlock, with the above persons, arrived at New-London on the 11th of December last, in the schooner Five-Brothers, of Mount Desert, from a sailing voyage in Davis's Straits, with an Indian Chief, his wife and child, who were persuaded to accompany him, on his promise to return them. [A. York Gazette.]

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 20th ultimo, James A. Means, Esq. merchant of Concord, to Miss Eliza Alexander, of said county.

DIED.

At Washington City, on the 16th ultimo, the Hon. W. A. BURWELL, a member of the House of Representatives from the state of Virginia.

Wanted,

An active and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One of correct moral and industrious habits, and who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying at this office.

Journeyman Tailors.

WANTED, immediately, two or three Journeyman Tailors, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. The subscriber will be enabled, he believes, to give such wages as will make it an object for journeymen to come on and remain here.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Salisbury, March 6, 1821.—39tf.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation near Fulsel's ferry, in Columbia county, 10 miles above Augusta, in the state of Georgia, on the 23d of July last, a negro fellow, by the name of GEORGE. He is about 27 or 28 years of age, from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet in height, light complexion, has a pleasing countenance, and a small impediment in his speech. He stole from me, at the time he went away, a brass barrel pistol. Whoever will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or secure him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

REASON D. BEALLE.

March 3, 1821.—1138r.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Charee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County. 38tf

J. A. FISHER.

Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and accounts, due the Clinton Town Company on purchase of lots, &c. have been placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, to whom persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment, as he, and no other person, is properly authorised to receive payment and grant acquittances.

3w38

EMIL SHOBER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, N. C. a mulatto man by the name of MILSON, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and a negro woman, by the name of EDV, 25 years of age, black, and of the common size. I will give the above reward for said negroes, if delivered to me at Union Court-House, S. C. or secured in any Gaol, and information given me so that I get them again.

WILLIAM KELLY.

February 26, 1821.—3 38

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a chesnut sorrel MAHE, about fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, light made, long tail, thought to have three white feet, and some white in her forehead, a natural trotter, some saddle marks, no brand recollected, and had a rope round her neck when she went off. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said mare to Major John McClelland, living in the neighborhood of Salisbury, together with all reasonable charges.

THOS P. MCLELLAND.

February 25, 1821.—3w38

Poetry.

ODE TO WOMAN.

"O! fairest of creation! last and best.....MILTON."

Oh, WOMAN! on thy faithful breast
The weary wanderer seeks repose,
And in thy fond affection blest,
Soon finds a cure for all his woes.
The wakeful son of worldly care,
Sleeps softly in thy tender arms;
To Mammon he prefers his prayer,
But owns thy far superior charms.
Oh, WOMAN! if life's prospects lower,
Thou bid'st the clouds fly far away;
And e'en in sorrow's darkest hour,
Thy bright eye lends a cheering ray.
'Tis thine to balm the wounded soul,
That with the world long time has warr'd,
The storm of passion to control,
And melt the spirit frozen hard.
But, WOMAN! wert thou heavenly fair,
If all thy charms external shine,
If thou no mental beauty share,
Ah! what avail these charms of thine?
Unstable still is beauty's power,
Whose base is built on outward form;
And soft the rapture gleaming hour
That oft precedes domestic storm.
Oh! if the glowing gem of mind
Illume the lovely female face;
If bright intelligence be shrin'd
With feeling in the form of grace;
'Tis then that beauty's beams impart
Her charms to intellectual eyes;
Then if affection fix her heart,
Can man appreciate the prize!

THE AMIABLE WIFE.

The maid I shall love, must be free from disguise,
Wear her heart on her lips, and her soul in her eyes;
A soul by the precepts of virtue informed,
And a heart by the purest benevolence warmed.
Her converse so varied, as ever to please,
Unaffectedly cheerful, and polished with ease;
Her person attractive, her temper serene,
And her wit rather brilliant and playful, than keen.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In perusing the 35th number of your paper, I found a piece headed "New Laws," and being naturally fond of news, I had the curiosity to read the piece; which, to my surprise, did not contain, as I expected, an account of some great change in the laws of a foreign government, but highly censured several acts of our late legislature; among which the writer is pleased to enumerate one only, to wit: the one extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

It would seem that "Solon" is yet to "learn the object of this law." But he ventures to assert its inconvenience to both debtor and creditor; and alleges, as his reason, that, under the present law, the debtor will be compelled to give security for the payment of the debt; and that the creditor will be kept out of his money by a "long-winded constable." For my own part, I can truly say that the sheriffs and clerks are punctual in the payment of moneys due to creditors, so far as has come under my observation; but with the same truth I can say, that, with a very few exceptions, the constables have been equally punctual in their payments. And which is the least expense and trouble to the creditor? In the one case, you may ride three or four times to town, (for we all do not live at the court-house,) to commence a suit, receive your money, &c.; losing as many days from other business, and expending, perhaps, twice as many dollars for necessary entertainment; whereas, in the other case, your only trouble is to take a receipt from one of your neighbors, a constable, for your bond; and six or seven months after, receive on your own table your money, with no other expense than a glass of whiskey and thank ye.

But for the purpose of ascertaining which method of collection is to the interest of the debtor, we will make an estimate of expenses he must pay on the collecting a debt of one hundred dollars, according to the former law, and agreeably to the late act.

EXPENSES OF THE FORMER LAW.

Clerk's fees.	At the return court	\$1 00
	at the court when the case is determined	75
	for a subpoena	15
	a witness ticket	10
Two attorneys' fees.	an execution	45
		8 00
Sheriff's fees.	For serving writ	75
	bail bond	25
	summoning witnesses	30
	empanneling the jury	10
Witnesses.	commissions	9 82
	Travelling, say 30 miles	60
	attendance, say one day	60
		\$15 87

EXPENSES AGREEABLY TO THE LATE ACT.

Constable's fees.	For serving the warrant	40
	for summoning a witness	20
	execution costs	40
		\$1 00

Now let me ask "Solon," whether it be easier to get a neighbor to ride a few miles with you to a justice of the peace, and stand security for the stay of execution, or pay attorneys and others 14 or 15 dollars?

But "experience" proves the law to be "unconstitutional," because the constitution provides that where the value in controversy shall exceed 20 dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and because justices grant appeals for much smaller sums—and what does this prove? Why, it proves that our legislature were yet more tenacious of a "trial by jury" than the framers of the constitution themselves: the one restrained the state legislatures from depriving their citizens of a trial by jury where the value in controversy exceeded 20 dollars; the other granted them that privilege where the value is five cents only.

But as "Solon" has appealed to "experience" for proofs of the unconstitutionality of the law, he will grant me the privilege of proving therefrom that he is under a delusion. In 1794 the law was revised, pointing out the manner in which debts of 40 dollars and under should be collected; authorizing justices of the peace, in the first instance, to hear and determine. In 1802, the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was extended, so that they took cognizance of suits not exceeding fifty dollars. In 1803, their jurisdiction was extended to suits not exceeding sixty dollars: And in 1820, the law in question was enacted. Now if the last is unconstitutional, so are all the former ones. And it would be passing strange, if four separate legislatures should each of them be so led astray as to violate their most solemn oath to "support the constitution of the United States," especially when we consider that, in all probability, their members were severally possessed of as much wisdom as this modern "Solon."

I have now done with "Solon," and his "new laws." I have not heretofore been in the habit of troubling editors of gazettes with any scribbling of mine, nor should I have done so at the present time, had I not thought it a duty incumbent on me to refute the arguments brought forward with a design to depreciate or destroy the public confidence, not only in constables and justices of the peace, but also in our legislatures.

LEONIDAS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I have been blessed with a religious example and education. Taught to believe that supreme love to God was the first and highest duty of man, it has been my practice to attend upon divine service when opportunity offered. Brought up among a people who believed it to be their duty and their honor, and found it to be their interest, to observe the worship of God in their families, I have often enjoyed the privilege and the pleasure of joining with different families in offering their spiritual sacrifice of prayer and praise.

Not long since, being present where family worship was performed, I was not a little surprised to see a number of the family assiduously fixing themselves in the most easy posture possible; and before prayer ended, was induced to believe that it was for the express purpose of sleeping in the most comfortable manner; for they slept sound, and snored so loud as to be heard distinctly at the remotest corner of the house. I felt indignant, and, at the same time, felt a secret gratification in their being put to shame by being left upon their knees; but to my astonishment I found that they all (for there were three of them) awoke at the very instant the conclusion of the prayer began to be repeated. Telling these circumstances, as matter of novelty, to my companions, one of them observed, that he had often seen the same thing, and had even himself frequently fallen asleep in the same manner, and had always been fortunate enough to awake at the right time.

If any of your correspondents will be at the trouble of explaining the principles upon which the good fortune of the three sleepers, and of my companion, depends, they will much oblige their humble servant,

RASANISTES.

A CHARACTER.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

When men of distinguished worth are snatched away by the hand of death, it is proper that some record of their example should be kept for the benefit of survivors. Col. WILLIAM M'GUIRE, who departed this life a few weeks since at Harper's Ferry, whether regarded as a soldier, as a private citizen, or as a public officer, was such a man. At the early age of 11 years, he entered the army of the revolution, and, before he was 16, he received a wound at the battle of the Eutaw Springs, which disabled him for life. After the peace of 1783, he devoted himself to the practice of the law. Possessing in a high degree the confidence of those who knew him, he was called by his fellow citizens to represent them in the legislature of his native state, Vir-

ginia, and, by the general government, to fill the chief judicial station in the then territory of Mississippi. At length, in the close of life, he was appointed to the office of Paymaster at Harper's Ferry. While there, he became distinguished by the order and excellence of his domestic arrangements, by the urbanity and integrity of his public life, and by his unwavering promotion of morals and piety. Strong in mind, and clear in discernment, warm in heart, and true in principle, he has left an impression not easily eradicated. He died in the confidence of the christian's faith, and has gone, we trust, to a better world.

But, the best estimate of his character may be formed from the following resolutions which have been discovered since his death. They appear to have been entered into at the time of his appointment to the office of paymaster, and they are of such a nature as richly to deserve the attention of every officer who is called to the disbursement of public money. Suffice it to add, Col. M'Guire faithfully kept them:

RESOLUTIONS.

"As it has pleased my Heavenly Father, for which I most sincerely offer my humble acknowledgments, to dispose of the President of the United States to bestow upon me a public office, and as there is annexed to that office great responsibility, I earnestly implore the blessing of God on my efforts in fulfilling the duties thereof. And as I shall receive and disburse large sums of public money, I have thought it prudent to establish rules for my government in the discharge of my official duties.

Having, upon due consideration, established the following rules, I am bound invariably to adhere to them.

1st. Faithfully to discharge the duties of my station, according to the best of my abilities.

2d. Never to appropriate any part of the public money to my own use, before it is due to me, nor then, if I can possibly do without it, should there be other urgent demands for it.

3d. To confine the disbursements of public money exclusively to public uses, and only to those for which it is placed in my hands.

4th. In order that I may exercise strict and impartial justice towards all with whom I may transact public business, it is necessary for me to lay aside all private friendships and family considerations, and conduct myself as I have hitherto done, viz. render a kindness to a friend, to promote the interest of my family, whenever I can do it without a sacrifice of my christian duties or the principles of honor and integrity.

5th. To treat my associates in office with kindness and attention; to promote, by all honorable conduct, harmony and good order at the establishment; by which means the public interest will be promoted and private happiness increased and secured.

May every public officer, and, *mutatis mutandis*, every private man, resolve and do likewise.

FROM REL'S PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

THE ESCAPE OF MARY.

The imprisonment of the Queen of Scotland, her resignation of the Crown, and her escape from the place of her imprisonment, are among the most captivating scenes recently published in the novel, entitled *The Abbot*. In turning over the pages of the *Port Folio*, I found the following beautiful passage, which I immediately copied for your Gazette:

"Most of my readers are familiar with the mournful story of this lovely Queen. She was released (May 2, 1568) from her confinement on a solitary Island in Loch Leven, whose waters are immortalized in the song of Michael Bruce, by George Douglas, a youth of eighteen.—In the travels of a recent tourist, the intrepidity and success of this gallant lover are represented in a beautiful allegory. 'Neither the walls of Loch Leven castle,' says the traveller, 'nor the lake,' were barriers against love.

Mary had those bewitching charms which always raised her friends.—She wore a cestus; and might be said to number among her constant attendants the god of love himself. His ready wit restored her liberty. Time and place were obedient to his will. His contrivance laid the plan. His address secured the keys, and his activity provided the bark, to which he led her, with his own hand carrying the torch, to guide her footsteps through the darkness of the night. Confusion ran through the castle. Hasty lights were seen passing and repassing at every window; and traversing the island in all directions. The laughing god, meanwhile, riding at the poop, with one hand held the helm, and with the other waved his torch in triumph over his head.—The boat soon made the shore, and landed the lovely queen in a port of security, where loyalty and friendship waited to receive her."

J. E. H.

Religious.

EXTRACT FROM CHALMERS.

"Though this earth were to be burned up, tho' the trumpet of its dissolution were sounded, tho' yon sky were to pass away as a scroll, and every visible glory, which the finger of the Divinity has inscribed on it, were to be put out forever—an event so awful to us, and to every world in our vicinity, by which so many suns would be extinguished, and so many varied scenes of life and of population would rush into forgetfulness—what is it in the high scale of the Almighty's work-

manship? a mere shred, which, though scattered into nothing, would leave the universe of God one entire scene of greatness and of majesty.— Though this earth, and these heavens, were to disappear, there are other worlds, which roll afar; the light of other suns shines upon them; and the sky which mantles them, is garnished with other stars. Is it presumption to say, that the moral world extends to these distant and unknown regions? that they are occupied with people? that the charities of home and of neighborhood flourish there? that the praises of God are there lifted up, and his goodness rejoiced in?—that piety has its temples and its offerings? and the richness of the divine attributes is there felt and admired by intelligent worshippers?

And what is this world in the immensity which teems with them—and what are they who occupy it? The universe at large would suffer as little, in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnitude of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time, the life, which we know, by the microscope, it teems with, is extinguished; and, an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of man, and on the scale of his observation, carries in it, to the myriads which people this little leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now, on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupiers of this ball, which performs its little round among the suns and systems that astronomy has unfolded—we may feel the same littleness, and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance, that it would require the operation of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist. The fire which rages within, may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it into one wide and wasting volcano. The sudden formation of elastic matter in the bowels of the earth—and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this—may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below, may impart a virulence to the air that is around us; it may affect the delicate proportion of its ingredients; and the whole of animated nature may wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A blazing comet may pass this fated planet in its orbit, and realize the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate with precision the consequences of an event which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of chance and probability. It may hurry our globe towards the sun—or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system—or give it a new axis of revolution—and the effect, which I shall simply announce, without explaining it, would be to change the place of the ocean, and to bring another mighty flood upon our islands and continents. These are changes which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeople it; and we who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of devouring elements, which, if let loose upon us by the hand of the Almighty, would spread solitude, and silence, and death, over the dominions of the world.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity, which make the protection of the Almighty so dear to us, and bring, with such emphasis, to every pious bosom, the holy lessons of humility and gratitude. The God who sitteth above, and presides in high authority over all worlds, is mindful of man; and, though at this moment his energy is felt in the remotest provinces of creation, we may feel the same security in his providence, as if we were the objects of his undivided care. It is not for us to bring our minds up to this mysterious agency. But, such is the incomprehensible fact, that the same Being, whose eye is abroad over the whole universe, gives vegetation to every blade of grass, and motion to every particle of blood which circulates through the veins of the minutest animal; that, though his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp, immensity and all its wonders, I am as much known to him as if I were the single object of his attention; that he marks all my thoughts; that he gives birth to every feeling and every movement within me; and that, with an exercise of power which I can neither describe nor comprehend, the same God who sits in the highest heavens, and reigns over the glories of the firmament, is at my right hand, to give me every breath which I draw, and every comfort which I enjoy.